



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

American affairs. Again, he should have been more careful in his copying and in his proof-reading. A list of errata would include the following: "mine" for my, "Vandreuil" for Vaudreuil, "Fitsch" for Fitch, "stakes" for strikes, "Torysm", "an" for and, "£15,000" for £150,000, "Grag" for Gray, "engage" for enrage, "Jes" for Yes, "Bonawen" and "Boscaven" for Boscawen, "was" for what, "Gentleman Magazine", "breathing in" for breaking in, "Thankerville" for Tankerville. Note 2 on page 422, volume I., and note 3 on page 332, volume II., are full of misprints, and the latter is unintelligible. The translation of "all Tuesday" by *jeden Dienstag* completely changes the meaning of the original. There is no Berwickshire; the grandfather of Pitt looks very much like an interloper in spite of von Ruville's arguments to the contrary; the date of Pitt's baptism is given in the *Dictionary of National Biography*; finally the dreadful mixture of foreign words injected into the text is inexcusable.

Collection de Documents Inédits sur l'Histoire Économique de la Révolution Française publiés par le Ministère de l'Instruction Publique: Département du Loiret, Cahiers de Doléances du Bailliage d'Orléans pour les États Généraux de 1789. Publiés par CAMILLE BLOCH, Inspecteur Général des Bibliothèques et des Archives, Archiviste Honoraire du Département du Loiret. Tome I. (Orléans: Imprimerie Orléanaise. 1906. Pp. lxxvi, 800); *Département du Rhone, Documents relatifs à la Vente des Biens Nationaux.* Publiés par SÉBASTIEN CHARLÉTY, Professeur à l'Université de Lyon. Tome I. (Lyon: R. Schneider. 1906. Pp. xviii, 722.)

AN account has already appeared in this REVIEW (XI. 534-537) of the historical commission established by the French government three years ago for the publication of documentary material relating to the economic history of the French Revolution. This commission, which takes its place beside that originally established by Guizot—long so well-known for the many important volumes which have appeared under its auspices in the vast series of *Documents Inédits*—owes its existence first and foremost to the enlightened socialist, Jaurès, who properly urged that the political phases of the revolutionary movement had received far more attention than the perhaps more fundamental and essential economic changes, which are still the subject of the most bitter differences of opinion. The commission is made up of well-known scholars under the chairmanship of Jaurès himself—Aulard, Brette, Bloch, Caron, Esmein, Gide, Glasson, Lavis, Lévassier, Sagnac, Sée, Seignobos, and others, most of whom are distinguished for their researches in the field in question. The first great undertaking decided upon was the publication of the local cahiers and, second, of the inventories and other material having to do with the assumption and

disposal by the state of the property of the clergy and of the émigrés. And it is the first volume of each of these two remarkable series which have now come to hand and demand our attention.

It is noteworthy that the two volumes are neither of them printed at the National Printing Office at Paris, but each in the region with which it has to do. Moreover, while externally they exhibit a close family resemblance, they differ in type and even in the size of the page, and are not given a number as members in a definite series. These are all indications of the decentralizing tendencies of the commission, which, in view of the now highly satisfactory organization of historical research throughout France, has probably wisely apportioned the labor connected with their vast undertakings among local committees, for which they have prepared careful directions. It is to be hoped, however, that the volumes will be numbered and listed in such a way that librarians and students of the Revolution may be able to satisfy themselves at any moment how far a particular set has progressed. The *format*, large octavo with a page somewhat shorter than that of this journal, is a convenient one.

A great part of the cahiers of the *bailliages* and *sénéchaussées*, that is, the final redactions prepared for the deputies to take with them to Versailles, were, it will be recollected, published a good many years ago by the editors of the *Archives Parlementaires*. But their work was carelessly done, and the new commission headed by M. Jaurès wisely determined to reprint the cahiers included in this and a number of scattered collections along with the great mass of those which were as yet buried in the local archives. The magnitude of the enterprise may be judged from the fact that the cahiers of the single *bailliage* of Orléans (although by no means all are preserved and a number may be omitted by reason of their practical identity with others) will fill two stout octavo volumes. M. Bloch's first volume, which includes the parish cahiers of the rural districts and of the towns of the *bailliage* other than Orléans, is to be followed by a second devoted to the grievances of the gilds and other corporations and the cahiers of the secondary *bailliages* (of which the primary cahiers, it may be observed, are not to be found).

In seventy pages of introduction the editor discusses the important question, how far were the rural cahiers copied from one another or from models, and, where models were used, what were they? He shows that there was much imitation and that where several assemblies were presided over in turn by the same official he not unnaturally submitted to each new parish the cahier adopted in the last, which might or might not be seriously modified. Yet it would be quite preposterous, as he urges, to assume that there was not a general and genuine expression of popular opinion in these lists of grievances, even if their formulation in one parish was adopted verbatim by another. The second part of the editor's introduction attempts to give a picture of the economic conditions in the *bailliage* of Orléans in the year 1789. He

takes up the rural districts and the urban guilds in turn. The texts of the cahiers themselves are preceded by succinct accounts of the situation, size, and activities of the parish or town and of the amount of the tithe and taille. Here and there the editor adds a brief and valuable explanatory note. Of the impression made by the parish cahiers themselves there is unfortunately no opportunity to speak here, for we must turn to the other and rather more complicated volume of M. Charl  ty.

The extent of the possessions of the church in 1789 and the results of their confiscation and subsequent sale by the nation are matters of almost contempor  ry interest, since they are so often alluded to in current discussions. Hitherto there has been no way of reaching well-grounded conclusions on the subject; but the volume in hand serves at least to illustrate in a single district the kind of material that is still available even if it is inadequate to form the basis of general conclusions. The editor has found it impossible to do more than summarize the inventories and entries of the sales. He does not attempt to give the documents themselves in extenso, for this would involve the useless repetition of legal formulas. "Il ne pouvait   tre question que de faire un choix dans la masse tr  s abondante de ces documents. La r  gle suivie a   t   de donner seulement, et sous la forme la plus br  ve, les documents qui font conna  tre l'  tat des biens nationalis  s et les op  rations de la vente." It is to be regretted that one so well qualified to point out the bearing of the arid lists which make up his volume should have contented himself with a very brief introduction, in which he does little more than suggest one r  ason why the property usually brought much more than its estimated value, and secondly that he finds no indication of surprise or indignation on the part of the clergy during the process of nationalization. The conclusions to be drawn from the material he declares to be too numerous and too obvious to justify even a simple enumeration, especially as regards the most important question of all, the social and economic effects of the transfer of such a mass of property. He hints, however, that we are soon to have a doctor's dissertation upon this point.

Part I. (pp. 1-174) is devoted to the inventories of ecclesiastical property by institutions, based mainly upon the reports made by the clergy, and secondly to the inventories of the *biens nationaux* by communes. Part II. relates to the sales: (1) to the real estate (pp. 177-519) and (2) to the personal property (pp. 520-561). The volume closes with an appendix of cognate documents, including statements of the questions submitted by the local authorities to the committee of the National Assembly, a list of the old measures alluded to in the inventories; a table of the fluctuations in the paper currency from January 1, 1791, to its suppression; and finally a list of the indemnities granted to the former   migr  s in the department of the Rhone by the law of 1825. Extensive indexes are also furnished of names of places, of the former owners of the property, and of those into whose hands it fell.

In spite of Professor Charl  ty's confidence in the obvious implications of the documents he analyzes, only a specially trained observer is likely to extract a great deal from his volume, the character of which is, of course, entirely different from the clear and explicit cahiers. Yet one even slightly tinctured with curiosity in regard to the actual situation of the church at the opening of the Revolution will discover much of interest in the first chapter, which enumerates the ecclesiastical corporations—the numerous chapters, the secular and regular communities of men and those of the women, with a tolerably full account of their sources of income and of their numbers. For, as is well known, even the driest document or mere statistical table becomes more eloquent to him that can see than the glowing pages of the most fascinating historian.

JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON.

Memoirs of the Count de Cartrie: a Record of the Extraordinary Events in the Life of a French Royalist during the War in La Vend  e and of his Flight to Southampton where he Followed the Humble Occupation of Gardener. With an Introduction by FR  D  RIC MASSON, Appendixes and Notes by PIERRE AM  D  E PICHOT and Other Hands. (London and New York: John Lane Company. 1906. Pp. lxxxii, 249.)

THESE memoirs of an unknown cannot be dismissed with Louis XVI.'s impatient "Encore un m  moire!" Though not himself famous, Cartrie was famously related, for his sisters Mesdames Sapinaud and Bulkeley are well known in Vendean annals. While the memoirs may add little to the available stock of knowledge, they do present an unsurpassed picture of the Vend  e and of provincial France during the Terror.

Toussaint-Ambroise Talour de la Cartrie de La Villeni  re was born January 26, 1743, of a family of the judicial nobility in Anjou. At the age of eleven he entered the army, and soon joined the Regiment de Berri on service in Canada and surrendered with it at Montreal in 1760. He returned to France on parole, secured his discharge from the army, married his cousin, Anne-Michelle de l'  toile, and settled on one of the ancestral estates, Cartrie, a few miles from Angers. Here he followed the quiet life of a country gentleman, winning the devoted admiration of his dependents and neighbors and bringing up a family of three sons and three daughters. From this quiet existence he was driven by the events of 1793 to espouse the cause of the Vendean royalists. After the defeat at Cholet, he watched over the dying moments of his nephew, the brave and generous Bonchamp. Then, with several members of his family, he followed the fortunes of the Vendean host in the march to Granville; in the return to Angers, where he was active in the futile assault upon the town; in the march to Le Mans; and after the disaster of December 12, 1793, joined in the hopeless retreat to Ancenis. The failure to effect the crossing of the Loire